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- (b) Dispersal. Once records are duplicated, they must be dispersed to sites a sufficient distance away to avoid being subject to the same emergency. Dispersal sites may be other office locations of the same agency or some other site.
- (c) Storage considerations. Copies of emergency operating vital records must be accessible in a very short period of time for use in the event of an emergency. Copies of legal and financial rights records may not be needed as quickly. In deciding where to store vital record copies, agencies must treat records that have the properties of both categories, that is, emergency operating and legal and financial rights records. as emergency operating records.
- (1) The off-site copy of legal and financial rights vital records may be stored at an off-site agency location or, in accordance with §1233.12 of this subchapter, at a records storage facility.
- (2) When using a NARA records storage facility for storing vital records that are duplicate copies of original records, the agency must specify on the SF 135, Records Transmittal and Receipt, that they are vital records (duplicate copies) and the medium on which they are maintained. The agency must also periodically cycle (update) them by removing obsolete items and replacing them with the most recent version.

§ 1223.24 When can vital records be destroyed?

The disposition of vital records that are original records is governed by records schedules approved by NARA (see part 1225, Scheduling Records, of this subchapter). Agencies must not destroy original records that are not scheduled. Duplicate copies created and maintained for vital records purposes only may be destroyed when superseded or obsolete during the routine vital records cycle process.

PART 1224—RECORDS DISPOSITION PROGRAMS

Sec.

1224.1 What are the authorities for Part 1224?

1224.2 What definitions apply to this part?

1224.3 What standards are used as guidance for this part?

1224.10 What must agencies do to implement an effective records disposition program?

AUTHORITY: 44 U.S.C. 2111, 2904, 3102, and 3301.

Source: 74 FR 51014, Oct. 2, 2009, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1224.1 What are the authorities for Part 1224?

The statutory authorities for this part are 44 U.S.C. 2111, 2904, 3102, and 3301.

§ 1224.2 What definitions apply to this part?

See §1220.18 of this subchapter for definitions of terms used in part 1224.

§ 1224.3 What standards are used as guidance for this part?

These regulations conform with guidance provided in ISO 15489–1:2001, Information and documentation—Records management. Paragraphs 7.1 (Principles of records management programmes), 8.3.7 (Retention and disposition), 8.5 (Discontinuing records systems), and 9.9 (Implementing disposition) apply to records disposition.

§ 1224.10 What must agencies do to implement an effective records disposition program?

In order to properly implement the provisions of \$1220.30(c)(2), 1220.32(e), and 1220.34(c), (f), and (g) of this subchapter agencies must:

- (a) Ensure that all records are scheduled in accordance with part 1225 of this subchapter, schedules are implemented in accordance with part 1226 of this subchapter, and permanent records are transferred to the National Archives of the United States.
- (b) Promptly disseminate and implement NARA-approved agency schedules and additions and changes to the General Records Schedules (GRS) in accordance with §1226.12(a) of this subchapter.
- (c) Regularly review agency-generated schedules, and, if necessary, update them.
- (d) Incorporate records retention and disposition functionality during the design, development, and implementation